THE SENATE PASSES ONE WHICH PRO-FIDER FOR A PARTER.

Sheffeld's Bill, with No Provision for a Paster, Passed to the Assembly-The St. Partiesa Police Bill Put Off Until Next Wesh-Republicans to a Dilemma Over the

Selection of a Regent of the University, ALBANY, March 22.-The joint Republican sity was not held to-day, but was postponed ing to find a way out of the predicament in which a number of the candidates have placed lhem. The Brooklyn Assemblymen and Sens. tors have presented the name of Father Syl vester Malone, who has always been a Repub

Other Republicans favor the nomination of one of the bishops from the northern and west-ern part of the State, The growth of the A.P. A. Republican strongholds, is at this time a Parn came to the Capitol from a local election publican candidates had run over 200 votes behind. He was a Catholic, and the local A. P. A. lodge opposed him. Mr. Payn doubted greatly the advisability of selecting a Catholic

The Republican leaders of the Legislature are not with him on this point, because they fear the effect on the voters of refusing to select a Catholic. As a result of this tangle the caucus was adjourned. In the mean time the Republicans will consult with the dignitaries of the Church so see if the matter cannot b disposed of in some way satisfactory to every

The Senate passed the Blanket Ballot bill today. All the names are to be put on one bailot, except in the large Democratic counties. used. Individual pasters are to be permitted, but blank pasters are prohibited. Benator Cantor said that the bill was drawn

chise Democratic voters. It would not prevent but encourage election frauds. Trials of the last few months, however, have shown that it is only in Democratic cities that election frauds are punished. In St. Lawrence, Onondaga, and other Republican counties in the State election frauds were permitted to there were Democratic officials that there amendment to substitute the blanket paster for the individual paster. He said that the blanket paster was much more simple, and the individual pasters would distranchise thousands of voters through its complexity. The bill made a distinction between the cities, where it requires separate ballots for State and local candidates, and the rural districts, where only one ballot was required.

Senator Cantor's assendment was lost by a vote of 12 to 17. Senater Bradley voting with the Republicans as usual, and Senators Owens and Reynolds voting with the Bemeerats. The bill was then passed by a vote of 20 to 0.

The Senate then passed the bill to set back a week the days of registration, so as to give more time for the investigation of the lasts for repeaters and frauds on the registry.

The bill to give women a separate ticket to vote for School Commissioners was dropped, the Court of Appeals having recently decided that women may not vote for candidates for any office without an amendment to the Constitution.

stitution.

The same fight over the Blanket Ballot bill came up in the Assembly. Mr. Suizer offered the same amendments in the Assembly that Benator Cantor offered in the Senate. The Republicans defeated them, and passed the bili by a party vote.

The Assembly bill is fathered by Mr. Sheffield, and the Senate bill by Senator Saxton.
They are almost identical, except that the
Sheffield bill does not provide for a paster.
Each is anxious to have his bill passed in order to get the credit of having his name attached to it. der to get the truth of the tached to it.

The New York Bi-partisan Police bill was put off to next week in the Senate. Had it come up to-day it would not have got enough votes. No Democrats are for it at present, and the Platt Republicans are not a majority of the

Senate.

The Benate reported the bills to employ convicts at road making and to exempt brickyards
from the Factory Inspectors' law.

Bills were introduced by Senator O'Donnell
to repeal the S. P. Dinsmore claim, and by
Senator Robertson to wipe out the fees of the
Sheriff of New York and pay him a \$10,000
salary.

Sheriff of New York and pay him a \$10,000 salary.

The Republican Assemblymen killed the bill to compel the Manhattan Elevated road to extend its tracks to 1836 street.

Mr. Chambers, a Republican Assemblyman from Rensselaer county, introduced a bill to give Greenbush a bi-partisan Folice Commission, similar to the one proposed for New York. A communication from the Commissioner of the Capitol was sent to the Legislature by the Governor calling attention to the bad ventilation of the Capitol, caused by the use of unwholesome air.

at 3 per cent, and that to pay more is wasteful financering. Bills were introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Sulper for a physician with previous State Mr. Suizer for a physician with previous State bospital experience to be a Commissioner of Lunaer, and by Mr. Herrman to appoint a State Inspector of Steam Meters. The New Jersey Legislature is going to visit Albany on March 28

March 20.

The Assembly appointed a committee to welcome the New Jersey Legislature and to make them feel at home. In several respects Albany is like New Jersey. The Legislature adjourned over Good Friday.

over Good Friday.

Gov. Flower has signed Mr. Butt's bill providing that the Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, New York city. shall report to the Department of Public Works when street improvements are necessary to be made by the department in these wards, and the bill appropriating \$300,000 for continuing work on the Capitol.

appropriating \$300,000 for continuing work on the Capitol.

The Senate Cities Committee gave a hearing this afternoon on the Brooklyn Wallabout Market Land Lease bill, introduced by Senater Reynolds and Assemblyman Burtis.

Lawyer Edward M. Grout presented a substitute bill, which he said was acceptable to Senator Reynolds, and which was absolutely lair. He said that the market men protested against what they called an attempt to confisate their property.

Senator Bradley asked a few questions about the case, and when he heard the details said:

That's outrageous. You can go home, geniemen, and be sure that there will be no funny quainess in this Legislature.

Do you mean to say there was any in the

"Do you mean to say there was any in the last?" asked Senator Ahearn, who was a member of the last Senate.
"All the honest members of the last Legislature were returned," said Senator Robertson.

Opposed to the Libei Law Amendments,

At a meeting of the Bar Association last evening a resolution was unanimously adopted accept a report from a special committee disapproving the amendments to the libel law under the Ainsworth and Saxton bills now be-fore the Laxislature. The resolution will be sent to the Speaker of the Assembly, the Presi-dent of the Senate, and the committee in charge of the bills.

Attacked by Birthtog Shoemakers,

There were two cases in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday which showed the ill feeling existing between the strikers and feeling existing between the strikers and those who have taken their places in the J. J. Lattemann shoe factory, at 87 and 89 South Fifth avenue. Marantha Lecke of 111 Washington place was complainant against Frederic H. Osten, one of the striking hands, whom she accused of insufting her and saveral other of the women employees. He was fined \$3. David H. Sagel was charged by Jacob Skiler of 218 Delancey atreet, who has taken a striker's place, with assault. He said that he was decoyed into a saloon in Hester street on Tuesday night and beaten by saveral of the atrikers. Bagel was one of his assailants. The prisoner was held for examination.

A S180,000 Fire in Deaver.

DERVER, Col., March 22.-The Champa building, occupied by the Champa Furniture Company, was destroyed by fire to-night. In less than an hour all the walls had In less than an hour all the walls had fallen outward, crushing the adjoining buildings. Across the alley the flames ignited the St. James Hotel and the St. James annex in many places, and it looked for a time as though the department outside not prevent the entire business district from going. The quick fall of the walls, however, saved the city from an extended fire.

Arrident to the Steems - Brew. KINGSTON, March 22.—The steamer Drew of the People's Line, while on its way from New to Albany last night during the heavy for is said to have run foul of a tow some-where south of this city and stowe a hole in her how near the wheel. At 10 geleck this morn-ing she stopped at lithinecisfs. Her passengers were taken amore and proceeded north by rail.

MOURNING FOR KOSSUTH. Students Compel Budapest Theatres t

TURIN, March 22.- The family of Louis Kossuth have expressed their desire that his body be removed to Budapest on Friday, and that tal on Tuesday next. It is understood that the body will be taken to Hungary by the way of Venice and Flune in order to avoid going over

Warne McVengh, United States Ambassado at Rome, has telegraphed to the American Consul here that he, in his official capacity, will represent the United States Government at the funeral of Rossuth.

Both American and Italian lodges of Free Masons will be represented at the Kossuth funeral services here and in Budapost. Kos anth had been a Mason for forty-two years. He was received by the Boston Masons with a

soth had been a Mason for forty-two years. He was received by the Boston Masons with a demonstration which he never forgot when he was visiting the United States in 1852. A deputation of the municipal authorities of Turin will accompany the body to the Hungarian border.

BUDAPEST, March 22.—The National Theatre tried to give a performance this evening, despite the general mourning for Rossuth and he closing of the other places of public enteralment. The students had warned the manager against opening the doors, but he obtained a double force of police to protect him and had the house opened. The first act of the play was but half done when about 200 atudents attacked the police at the door, drove them off after a short struggle, and demanded that the curtain he lowered and the black flag by raised over the theatre. The actors were too much confused to proceed with their parts. Many of the audience threatened to make a fight against the interference of the students. Some women left the house and three fainted. To avoid a riot in the theatre, the manager hurriedly compiled with the demande of the students. He heisted the mourning flag and suspended the performance.

The students mobileft the National Theatre at about 8 o'clock. They moved slowly up haroly street to the barracks, where a group of students from the Royal Opera House informed them that, despite all reports to the contrary, the opera was being given as usual. All started at one for the Opera House informed them that, despite all reports to the contrary, the opera was being given as usual. All started at one for the Opera House, shouting that the performance must be stopped and the doors closed.

An extra force of police had been stationed at the Opera House, and as the students turned down Andrassy street the Captain drew up his men in the small open space before the entrance. The students charged the police and beat them back, but were unable to break through the ranks to the theatre doors. They shouted and hooted so loudly that the performance was

Half an hour later the students had reas-

neighborhood.

Haif an hour later the students had reasmeighborhood.

Haif an hour later the students had reassembled with reenforcements. They returned
to the attack, drove back the police after a
sharp strucyle, and ran jeering and groaning
into the Opera House. They shouted that the
performance must close at once.

The manager promised to stop it if they would
leave the house, but they refused to go. During the confusion the curtain fell. The singers
hurried from the place and the audience dispersed panic-stricken. The students holsted
mourning flags over the building after everybody else had left.

Upon leaving the Opera House the rioters
learned that several small music halls remained open. They went through the streets
where the entertainments were in progress,
threw stones through the windows, and handled
roughly all persons whom they found at the
entrances to the halls. A strung force of police eventually overtook them. About lifteen
men were wounded in the fight and several
were arrested. The rest were dispersed.

A deputation, headed by the Vice-Burgomaster, has been appointed to go to Turin to
take charge of the Juneral arrangements
there. The Funeral Committee here is composed of the most prominent residents of
Budapest, of all shades of politics. Subscriptions have already been invited throughout
Hunkary for the erection of a Rossuth monument. The entire city is in mourning. All
the public buildings display half-masted flags
draped with crape, and thousands of private
residences, shops, &c., show mourning symbols
of various kinds. The students are wearing
black plumes in their hats.

The Government had reconsidered its action in declining to close the Court Theatre,
fearing that disturbances would arise, and has
ordered that it be closed.

The Independent party has issued an ad-

fearing that disturbances would arise, and has ordered that it be closed.

The Independent party has issued an address requesting eight days national mourning for 'the greatest Hungarian.'' Kossuth received the last sucrament of the Catholic Church shortly before his death, though he had alwars lived a Profestant.

A special meeting of the Municipal Council was held hat evening to arrange for the reception of the body of Kossuth. It was resolved that, in addition to defraying the burial expenses, the Council would also provide the funds necessary to the erection of a monument te the dead soldier's memory.

All Hungary is in mourning for Kossuth, and preparations are making to the end that all parts of the country shall be represented at his funeral.

HUNGARIANS TO PARADE.

Arranging for Ceremonies to Observe the

At a meeting of representatives of various Hungarian societies, held in the rooms of the Magyar Egylet, a literary society, at 61 East wholesome air.

Gov. Flower vetoed the bill for the State to borrow money from the Cornell College scrip fund at the rate of 5 per cent. He said that the rate of 5 per cent. He said that the Btate can borrow all the money it wants at the State can borrow all the money it wants at the State can borrow all the money it wants at the State can borrow all the money it wants at the State can borrow all the money it wants at the State can borrow all the money it wants at the State can borrow all the money it wants at the State can borrow all the money it wants at the State can borrow all the money it wants at the State can borrow all the money it wants at the State can borrow all the money it wants at the State can borrow all the money it wants at the State can borrow all the money it wants at the State can borrow all the money it wants at the State can borrow all the money it wants at the state can borrow all the money it wants at the state can borrow all the money it wants at the state can borrow all the money it wants at the state can borrow all the money it wants at the state can borrow all the money it wants at the state can borrow all the money it wants at the state can borrow all the money it wants at the state can borrow all the money it wants at the state can borrow all the money it wants at the state can borrow all the money it wants at the state can be stated as the stated as th

mass meeting in some hall-Cooper Union, if it can be had-at which an address will be delivered upon the life and work of the Hungarian patriot. It is believed that Carl Schurz will be asked to deliver this oration. A large orchestra of Hungarian musicians, who will be selected from the various orchestras in this city, will play the Kossuth Song and other Hungarian

melodies. The interior of Ariington Hall, where the Hungarian Ladies' Aid Society is holding a fair, was draped in black last night. There is on exhibition at this fair one of the first of th

on exhibition at this fair one of the first of the series of \$1\$ notes which Louis Kossuth issued during his stay in this country.

The note promises to "pay the hearer one dollar at the expiration of one year after the setabilishment in fact of the independent Hungarian (overnment."

A man who said he represented the Hungarian societies of this city called on Acting Mayor McClellan yesterday and requested that the City Hall flags be displayed at half staff until after the burish of hossuth.

(tol. McClellan said he would like to do so, but hossuth was not a citizen of the United States, and there was no precedent for rajsing the flags on the occasion of the death of any foreigner, however distinguished.

New Pleids for Tourists,

Dr. Cook, the ethnologist of the Peary expe dition of 1891-92, proposes to augment the funds he is collecting for his Antarctic explorations next year, by taking a large party of tourists this season on a summer cruise in Arctic waters. He has engaged the largest vessel in the scaling fleet, and early next summer, the party will start for regions that were long ago declared to be well worth the attention of vacation tourists.

Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, and the Marquis of Dufferin were the first to declare that the grand scenery along the West Greenland flords would some day be brought within easy reach of summer tourists. A few small racht ing parties have since then entered Greenland waters, and a couple of artists have spent a summer there and come home full of enthusi-asm and inspired to fill many canvases with their impressions; but Dr. Cook is the first to give to tourists in general an opportunity to see the mighty glaciers, icebergs, and moun-tains of the land of the long summer day.

Prof. Angelo Heliprin of Philadelphia, who has recently spent two summers along 1,300 miles of the West Greenland coast, believes that the charms of a summer tour to Greenland will some day be within reach, every year pleasure tourists. The traveller taking this trip, he says, will see much that is novel and interesting, much that is grand and pieturesque, and atill more that is striking in its deviation from the rest of the world. A face of people so remarkable as the Eastmose are always worthy of a visit, and the lover of scenery will be amply repaid by the innumerable forms of the great leebergs the glacial rivers, the lofty mountains, and the boundless lee can. Prof. Heliprin says also that a four to within about 800 miles of the North Pole may be arranged annually with much of the certainty of a transatlantic trip, and involving neither hardship nor danger.

Dr. Cook latends to fake his party to the far northern land tahabited by the Arctic Highlanders, the historic stamping ground of the Smith sound explorers. The home of the Matches warriers in inner Africa has now been observed to tourist parties, and it will not be surprising if Dr. Cook's vegiture results in putting facilities within reach of all travellers who desire, in the White North to study nature in some of her grandest aspects.

Cooklasham dekits's "Life and Words of Carlinia." this trip, he says, will see much that is nove

A CORNELL STUDENT IN JAIL. Three

THE GRAND JUNY INVESTIGATING THE BANQUET TRAGEDY.

P. L. Taylor of Pintoficid, N. J., Was Supposed to Know Something About St, but Refused to Answer Questions' on the Grand that It Might Incriminate Himself, and Judge Forben Bent Mim to Jatl

ITHACA, March 22 .- Judge Gerritt A. Forbes gave a practical illustration to-day of his sin-cere desire to have the Grand Jury probe the ornell banquet tragedy to the bottom. As a result of to-day's proceedings the Judge committed F. L. Taylor of Plainfield N. J., to the county jail until he consents to answer certain questions put to him by the Grand Jury yes terday. Taylor was brought up before the Judge for instructions as to his privileges before the Grand Jury. At the opening of court this morning District Attorney Jennings again appeared with Taylor, who, he said, would not answer the questions put to him. Judge Forbes then ked to Taylor in an Impressive but kindly manner, trying to make the young man understand how foolish it was for him to persist in his present action. He explained the law on the subject to him and gave him further explicit instructions as to what he could and what he need not answer. The fact has leaked out that Taylor was the student who purchased the jug in which the blorine was brewed, and took it to his room but that there his part in the transaction ceased. The Judge explained to him that if he was in any way incriminated in the matter he need not answer, but if he was not, then he must tell all he knew. The Court then gave him until 2 o'clock to consider the matter.

At 3 P. M. Taylor, after consulting with his attorney, John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, went into the Grand Jury room, but was soon for the same reason as before. Mr. Stanch field asked permission to address the Court He said that the young man was willing to answer any questions about anything pertain ing to the affair, but that the Court could not

answer any questions about anything pertaining to the affair, but that the Court could not compel him to answer any questions concerning himself, as, being by general rumor suspected in connection with the matter, he could not be forced to give evidence which could be used against him.

Judge Forbes then laid down the law in no uncertain terms. He said: "It is for the Court to say whether a certain question is privileged or not. I have told this young man that if he would go before the Grand Jury and tell all he knows about this matter it could not be used as evi-lence against him, even if he was an implicated party, which he swears he is not. I have already expressed my determination that the mystery shall be unravelled and the guilty found, if this court can in any way aid. It must be understood here and now that this eourt is not to be fooled or trifled with in this matter. I am convinced that this young man knows something which would help the Grand Jury to find the guilty parties, and the District Attorney informs me that he refuses to answer questions relative to certain facts he is supposed to know. He has testified before the Grand Jury that he absolutely knew nothing of the nature of the act that was committed; did not know how access was gained to the room, and did not see the jug on the day or evening of the day the act was committed. Now, by testifying so, he has waived his privilege, and yet when asked perfectly relevant questions he does not answer yes or no, but throws himself on his privilege. I am, therefore, firmly convinced that there is an attempt on the part of this witness to shield the parties who are implicated in this matter, and I will allow no such foolishness to interfere with the ends of justice."

such foolishness to interfere with the ends of justice."

The Judge then directed that Taylor be taken back before the Grand Jury and that questions asked him be reduced to writing, and that, if he still further persisted in not answering them, to bring him into court noam. The District Attorney and Taylor then left the court room, but in about twenty minutes again returned. The District Attorney handed the Judges a paper on which were written the questions asked Taylor. After perusing the same the Judge turned toward Taylor and asked him if he had anything to say as to why he should not be committed to jail for centempt of court. Mr. Stanchfield at this point again addressed the Court, and contended that Taylor had answered all the questions that the Court could compel him to: that if he was committed it would be in violation of the rights given every citizen by the Constitution, and he defied the Judge to quote him any law which held that the witness could be compelled to further testify in relation to the case. Mr. Stanchfield said that the courts had so held in the case of the Feople against Mather. He also contended that there was no law which would prevent the District Attorney from using what evidence. Taylor might give before the Grand Jury, and have him indicted at some future time if it was of a dangerous nature. He then wanted an hour to look up law on the matter.

at some future time if it was of a cangerous nature. He then wanted an hour to leok up law on the matter.

Judge forbes—No. Mr. Stanchfield, you have had all day in which to look up the law, and I will not wait or delay this matter any longer, and I am going to settle it now. I still insist that the statutes state very plainly that it is for the Court to decide upon what questions the witness may exercise his privilege, and if, after reviewing those questions, the Court concludes that they are questions which must be answered, and the witness still refuses to do so, then he must be committed for contempt.

tempt.

Mr. Stanchfield said that the Court was not treating him fairly and would not tell him upon what authority he based his remarks.

Judge Forbes replied that he had treated him with every consideration, and said that if he would look up the case of the People against Sharp, decided by the Court of Appeals, he would find authority for the Court's contention in this case.

would find authority for the Court's contention in this case.

"Mr. Clerk," continued the Judge, "you may enter upon the records an order directing the Sheriff of this county to take charge of Mr. Taylor and confine him in the county jail for contempt of court, there to remain until purged of said contempt."

This was done and the Sheriff took charge of Taylor and placed him in the county jail Mr. Stanchfield left the city this evening with a view, it is understood, of applying to some other Judge for a writ of habeas corpus to take Taylor out of jail. It is the contention of lawyers that he cannot be freed from jail by any process because of having been committed for contempt.

The Medical Congress at Rome,

ROME, March 22.-King Humbert, Queen Inrearet, the full court, and all the Cabinet Ministers will attend the opening coremonies of the International Medical Congress on March 25. Premier Crispi will deliver a speech of welcome in French. Dr. Guido Baccelli, President of the Congress, will then address the delegates in Latin.

A citizens' committee perfected arrangements last week to entertain the delegates with a series of magnificent fêtes. The historic monuments and buildings of the city will be filluminated, fireworks will be set off, and an enormous torchilight procession will define before the guests. A luncheon will be given at the ruins of the Baths of Caracalla. During this luncheon a thousand carrier pigeons will be sent out with messages from the Congress to all parts of Italy. March 25. Premier Crispi will deliver a speech

Eussia and the Seal Fisheries,

St. Petersnuro, March 22.-Articles, pre umably inspired, are being published in the Russian newspapers in opposition to the re-newal of the Anglo-Russian convention regulating the seal fisheries in Behring Sea, on the ground that it operates against Russia. The contention is made that itsusia is bound under the terms of the sarreement to limit the catch on the Commander islands to 30,000, while England is permitted to make an unimited catch during the spring migration of seals from the Japanese coasts northward. These articles allege that hundreds of British sailing vessels are aiready in Japanese ports awaiting the opening of the season, when they can with impunity capture all the seals they can with impunity capture all the seals they can with independent of the season when they can with its properties of the season when they can with its properties of the season when they can be season when they can be season. lating the seal fisheries in Behring Sea, on

Failure of the London and Plate Bank. London, March 22.-The suspension of the new London and River Plate Hank was announced this morning. The capital stock of the institution was £1,500,000, of which half was ordinary stock and half preferred. Of the total stock al. 044.635 had been paid up. The authorities of the bank have petitioned for a compulsory winding up of its affairs.

The London and hiver Plate Bank failed in 1861 but was reorganized into the concern which suspended to-day. The suspansion had no effect on the Stock Exchange, as the bank was a comparatively small one and was known to be weak.

The Case's Let o to Emporer William, Berlin, March 22 - The contents of the Czar's autograph letter to Emperor William Czar's autograph letter to Emperor William have just been made public. After congratulating Germany and Russia on the conclusion of the commercial treaty between the two ampires, the itussian Emperor expresses hope that he will have the pleasure of meeting the Kaiser on the occasion of the Russian military manouvres next autumn. He desires, he says, that both shall co-perate in maintaining the peaceful relations of their people.

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HOOD'S Sarsaparilla Second - Because it combines economy and

strength, "One Hundred Doses One Dollar" being original with and true only of this great remedy. It costs more, even if you pay less, to buy a medicine to experiment with, than it does to get

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Third-Because Hood's Sassaparilla Curea. It you are suffering from impure blood in the form of serofula, salt rheum, rheumatism, or catarrh, or if you are "all run down," it not only makes you feel better, but if persistently used it will thoroughly eradicate all the impurities from your blood and make you feel well. This is a peculiarity with

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. per box.

SANTANDER AGAIN SHAKEN

By Some of the Very Dynamite that Caused the Great Tragedy-Several Persons Killed. SANTANDER, Spain, March 22.-Last night there was an explosion of some of the dyna-mite in the submerged bulk of the Spanish steamer Cabo Machichaco which blew up on Nov. 3 last, destroying a hundred small vessels and killing or wounding about 1,000 people.

The explosion was the result of apparent carelessness in removing what remained of the cargo of dynamite. The divers and their assistants were at work on the sunten ship by the aid of electric light, when a quantity of the divers and three workmen were killed, and dangerously injured.

The dynamite, having been soaked for over four months, was believed to be harmless and, according to one report, while breaking out the boxes of unexploded dynamite one of

and, according to one report, while breaking out the boxes of unexploded dynamite one of the divers must have thrust a crowbar into a box of the explosive which had retained its full force.

The excitement in consequence of the explosion is increasing, despite the presence of a large body of troops. The people believe that the explosion was due to carelesaness, and their rage has reached such a height that only the application of harshly repressive measures has sufficed to avert rioting and bloodshed. When it became generally known that a number of men had lost their lives and others were seriously injured, the people became furious. A howling mob quickly gathered and started at once for the residences of the Civil Governor and the engineer in charge of the work of removing the dynamite from the sunken hulk, which they surrounded.

The Governor and engineer locked the doors of their houses and erected barrieades of furniture and every other available thing to keep the mob at bex. The mob shouted threats until they were hoarse. In the mean time a body of troops were despatched to the scene, the municipal authorities having been notified of the menacing attitude of the crowds.

The guards arrived on the scene when the tumult was at its height, and succeeded, with some difficulty, in dispersing the mob, but the crowd soon reassembled with a great augmentation of numbers. Troops were called from several of the adjacent towns. These arrived during the night, but before they came the crowd had somewhat quieted down. At one time it seemed as though every person in the city was in the streets.

After the mob had been driven away from the Governor's house, the Governor and other authorities went to the scene of the disaster and organized the work of recovering the bodies of the killed. Ambulance parties were quickly formed to care for the wounded, and the bodies of the dead were placed together. The authorities express the belief that all the dynamite which remained in the sunken wreck was exploded, but they have as yet

ANOTHER ROMB EXPLOSION.

Twenty Persons Jajured in a Church at Grenobic, Pronce.

Panis, March 22 -- A despatch from Grenoble, eapital of the Department of Isere, says that a panic was created in the Church of Gallieu resterday afternoon by the explosion of a bomb, which had been placed just inside the main entrance of the church. The explosion occurred about_4 o'clock, while the congregation was leaving the building. Twenty per sons were injured, some of them, it is feared,

nortally. No arrests have been made. The person who placed the bomb had provided amply for his own escape. The bomb which was filled with gunpowder, had a long fuse attached to it, and when it exploded the fuse attached to it, and when it exploded the whole church was filled with a dense cloud of smoke, under cover of which the bomb thrower might have disappeared had he not done so before the explosion occurred.

The panic created among the worshippers was terrible. They rushed toward the doors, shrieking, shouting, and cursing, throwing the weaker ones down and trampling upon their prietrate bodies. The greater number of those injured were women and children and aged persons. The police have not as yet succeeded in making any arrests in connection with the outrage.

THE MOPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

It Deals with Rritgious Life in Several

European Countries. Rows, March 22.-The Pope has written an encyclical letter, which will be published to-morrow. The letter is addressed to the Bishops of Poland, Russia, Austria, and Prussia After entering into a general exposition of the needs of religious life, his Holiness treats of the religious conditions in each of the countries named, giving particular attention to Poland. Referring to the latter country, he Foland. Referring to the latter country, he exherts the Catholic inhabitants to renewed constancy in their faith under the difficult circumstances in which they are placed, recalls what the Holy See has done to ment the confidence of the Foles, and assures them that the Holy Father will continue his efforts in their favor. The Pope also alludes to recent communications which have passed between the Vatican and the Char, as tending to protect the religious interests of the Folish people. The encyclical is intused with a spirit of conciliation toward Ruesia.

CAPRIVIS SPEECH.

Enignatical Viterances Which the Newspapers Are Biscussing. Berlin, March 22.—The evening newspapers give extracts from the speech made by Chancellor von Caprivi at the dinner of the Dantzie

Bourse on Tuesday night. The Chancellor sald: "His Majesty the Emperor not only regards

"His Majesty the Emperor not only regards the treaty with Russia as a new guarantee of peace, but he also has in view the possibility that the coming century may demand a coalition of the nations of Europe, some of which may not be able to meet, unaided and alose, the eventualities of the times."

The newscapers have various theories as to the significance of these words. The most general opinion is that the Chancellor referred to the altacks of the Bocialists and Anarchists upon the present Governments. Not a few bolieve, however, that he had in mind the farmation of a custome union to include all Europe. The object of this union would then be self-defence of Europeans against the competition of North America.

The Evicted Traunts Bir.

LONDON, March 22 .- In the House of Commone yesterday Mr. Moriey said the Evicted Tenants bill would be pressed forward as specifity as possible though be could not promise that it would be introduced before Whitsuntide. ONE MORE WAR IN AFRICA. A TRAMP STORY. DOG-GUARDED THIEVES' DEN

THE BRITISH WILL SEND AN ARMY AGAINST THE RING OF UNYORG.

Me Is a King with a Capital K and Mas at Long 500,000 People at His Back-Some Facts About Kabarega-His Trentment of White Men-Emin's Old Soldler Against Him-The British Line of Forts LONDON, March 22.-A despatch from Uganda

says the British have declared war against King Kabarega of Unyoro, because of his ag-greesiveness against King Toro, the ruler of a tribe friendly to the British. Kabarega, who is a powerful chief, resented the crection near his southwestern frontier of several British forts, and sent an army to punish Toro, who permitted the forts to be built.

In consequence, a British force, consisting

of Nubian soldiers under the command of Capt. Owen, has been sent to meet Kabarega's army. Capt. Owen has with him a Maxim gun, and Kabarega's army is large and well armed

Now that the British have tied the hands of Mwanga, King of Uganda, Kabarega is the most powerful ruler in the African lake regions. His country, Unyoro, is north of Uganda, and extends west to Albert Nyanza, on whose shores Kabarega has important salt mines and other interests. There are at least 500,000 people, and perhaps more, under his absolute control. Sir Samuel Baker was the first to introduce Kabarega, then a young man, o notice. He made pictures of the King and of some of his headmen. They appeared in one of Baker's books, and when a copy of the book was taken to Kabarega his astonishment and delight knew no bounds. He and his court declared that of all the astonishing hings white men could do, the most wonder ful was to make pictures of people that looked just like them. Baker thought Kabarega was nice sort of a fellew, but later travellers

In fact, after a number of white men had visited his country Kabarega began to be suspicious of them. He feared that they intended to rob him of his throne. His white visitors found that they could not depend on what he said. He was particularly mistrustful of Emin Pasha. equatorial province adjoined his country. It was a leng time, however, before the King showed any open hostility. Emin sent to the King's chief town the Italian explorer Casati to be his representative there. One of Casati's most important duties was to act as postmas ter. Emin sending to him his correspondence for Europe, and Casati making the best ar-rangements he could te forward the letters to the coast. Casati lived there for some twenty months and was fairly well treated by the King, until suddenly the capricious despo-changed his humor and sentenced Casati to

changed his humor and sentenced Casati to death.

Mohammed Birl, the chief of Casati's black servants, was first killed, and the King smilngly informed his white prisoner that his turn would come next. But Casati, though tied hand and foot to a tree, managed to escape one dark night, with the help of a few of his servants who had not been deprived of their liberty. For three nights he fied in the darkness, almost naked and without a morsel of food. He did not dare to show himself in any of the villages, all of which belonged to Kabaroes. At last he reached the east shore of Albert Nyanza, and one of the black attendants who had escaped with him found a native cance, paddied across the lake, and brought Emin Pasha in his steamer to the relief of the starving party.

ants who had escaped with him found a native cance, naddied across the lake, and brought Emin Pasha in his steamer to the relief of the starving party.

Unyore is the only region anywhere near Uganda which the Kings of that once powerful country were never able to subdue. Long and bloody have been the wars tetween Uganda and Unyore. When the Arab traders were driven out of Uganda a few years ago they took refuge with Kabarega, and his forces have supplemented the Arabs several times since then in giving battle to Mwangs. Kabarega has also been very active in recent years in raiding far and wide for slaves. He has sent his slave-catching parties far southwest into the region between Victoria Nyanza and Lake Albert Edward, which he has almost depopulated. It was to put an end to this metarious husiness, and also to protect the northern frontier of Uganda that Capt. Lugard, over two years ago, established a chain of forts to prevent Kabarega from raiding south of his own territory. These forts were manned chiefly with Emin Pasha's old soldiers, who after Stanley took their chief away spent several years quarrelling with one another, and were very glad when Lugard went to Albert Nyanza, enlisted them all, and took them, including their wives and children about 10-000 in number, down into Uganda, distributing them at the various strongholds the British established in that country.

These are the forts that have excited the weil-grounded fears of Kabarega. The Nubian soldiers referred to in the above despatch are these old soldiers of Emin Pasha. Rabarega has many hundreds of in the above despatch are these old soldiers of in the above despatch are these old soldiers of in the pasha. Rabarega has many hundreds of in the probably make short work of the British will probably make

LONDON, March 23.-The Daily Nece says: "Mr. Nettleship, the eye specialist, is confi-dent that the simplest operation will restore Mr. Gladstone's sight so that he soon will be able to read without the elightest difficulty."

BERLIN, March 22.-The Reichsanz makes the official announcement that the Em peror has given his sanction to Chancellor con Caprivi to the issuance by the Finance De-partment of treasury bonds to cover the im-mediate wants of the empire. The issue is not to exceed 105,000,000 marks.

Notes of Foreign Hoppentage. Emperor Franz Josef will visit the Emperor of Germany at Abbazia on Tuesday next. Mesars. Bilieter and Vetterii. Mormon mis-sionaries, were expelled resterday from Prussia.

Thomas Sexion has intimated that he will not return to Parliament after the dissolution, which it is not expected can be averted beyond usly. J. H. Dalziel (Scotch Liberal) will present to the House of Commons a motion setting forth the Government's views on the questions which have arisen between the House of Com-mons and the House of Lords.

The Servical of Ear Wegging.

From the St. Louis R public. Darwin says that the car-wagging characteristic is the auvival of a power once possessed in common by both men and the lower animals, but he does not even hint that the accidental crossing of two muscles or cords and their subsequent adherence to each other in such a manner as to make the movement of one impossible without that of the other would or should in any manner affect the intellectual faculties or moral status of their owner. Slater says that but comparatively few persons possess the power to wag the ears, but 170f. Aaron has proven that the majority of men "will exhibit a slight instinctive movement of the muscles of the ear." If the remark, "What was that noise?" is suddenly pronounced in their presence.

Prof. Huffer's Melon Conservator.

Frankland, March 18.—Prof. H. O. Huffer of this place is about to immortalize his name among melon raisers in this country by the invention of a mraterious machine that is warranted to protect melon patches from the incursions of midnight marauders. The machine is patterned after the famous Gatting gus, and is charged with various explosive chemicals so placed that the touching of a string will ignite them and hurl shot in every direction over the entire patch. About a hundred strings, the size of common sawing thread, are piaced in almost every conceivable position throughout the melon ratch, and to touch one of them will cause the charge of shot to scatter over several acres of ground.

From the Indianapolis Journal

"Is Brother Stirrem making a success of his revival meetings?"
"buccess? buccess is no name for it. Night before last he gave so vivid a description of the shode of the wicked that one excitable man ran out and turned in a fire alarm."

WOALD'S FAIR AWARD FOR

Sleepy Simphins met his chum. Weary Walker, racing along the road at an setty saft. Searcely believing his eyes, he naked what was the matter. Bursting early into confidential talk, Weary remarked: Wal, pard, you know as how I was born tired, an las year I took some 'Basspyrilly, full o' murcury as' potash an' I hed thet 'tired feelin' wueser'n eyer. This year, though, the missuaget me a bottle o'

Riker's Sarsaparilla. by hoker, ole man, I feels that frisky that nout fur a job to git the ole woman a new Raster bonnet." Good" brand, is only 75 cents for an extra big bottle. Of your drug-gist, or at

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AFRO-AMERICAN NOTES.

Atlanta has three schools for the higher education of Afro-Americans which are among the best of their kind. They are Atlanta and Clark universities and Gammon Theological Seminary. The library building of the latter is said to be the finest structure of the aind in the Southern States. It contains consisting of works in all departments of theology and related branches. As now arranged the library will hold about 20,000 volumes. The Rev. Wilbur P. Thirkiald, D. D., is President of the seminary. The school is named for the Rev. Elijah H. Gammon, who gave it an endowment of more than half a million deliara. The building proper of the seminary cest \$30,000. The leading centres of such higher education are Washington, Richmond, Atlanta. New Orisans, and Kashville. in all of which there are seventeen or more school Nashville leading with three colleges and one school of medicine. They are Fisk, Nashville, and Roger Wil-liams universities and Mebarry College, Beeldes these, there are colleges and seminaries scattered all over the South to a surprising extent, the Hampton Ag-ricultural and Industrial Institute and the Tuskegee In-stitute being the most widely known in the North.

Mr. Prederick Douglass, the best known man of his race, is a great admirer of Peter Jackson, the Australian pugilist, and when the latter appeared in "Uncle Tome Cabin" at Washington last week the venerable orator occupied a box at the theatre and paid the brawny antipodean such attention as to at-tract notice. Mr. Douglass says that Jackson is doing as much in his way to solve the race problem as any other force, and in this way he may be correct. Physi-cal proves has commanded the admiration of ma-kind from the earliest times, and perhaps will continue rowess and the native courage of the African.

pretty white wife and that she manages the finances her husband, who has made and spent a mint of mone her nuscand, whe has made and spent a mint of money. He lives at Maiden, Mass, where he spends his leisure and is said to have literary tastes, Charles Dickens being his favorite author. His fortune is estimated at no more than \$40,000, although he must have earned three times that much. But sports are sports, whether white as snow, black as ink, or copper colored, and spend fresh; what they make us windfalls. spend freely what they make in windfalls.

The Liberian mission has cost the Government Imythe of North Carolina, Henry Highland Garnet o New York, C. H. J. Taylor of Kansas, Moses Aaron He North Carolina, Alexander Clark of Lewa, W. D., R. Clory of Indiana. Of these Messrs, Garnet, Hopkina, Clark, and McCoy died. The others are living and are more or less prominent in the localities where they liva. The mission is now vacant, and has been since last summer. In his first Administration Mr. Cleveland appointed three Ministers Besident, but they died so promptly that he got tired signing commissions for that post and does not appear to have got rested yet. A. E. Manning of Indiana has been booked for the position since the death of Mr. McCoy, and his appointment was at one time announced in the public prints. In striking contrast has been the cost to the Government of the Haytian mission which carries a larger salar; and is regarded as a more American Ministers Resident and Consuls-General sent to Hayti, they are all living and still anxious and willing to serve their country again. They are E. D. Bassett of Pennsylvania, who was appointed by Prest' dent Grant and served eight years, after which Prest' dent Salomon made him Haytian Consul-General at New York, in which capacity he served eight years, and was then confidential adviser of Mr. Douglass dur ing the brief but stormy per od he held the pest; John Mercer Langston of Virginia, John E. W. Thompson of Kew York, Frederick Douglass of the District of Co-lumbia, and John Stevens Durham of Penasylvania, Henry M. Smythe, the present Minister to Hayti, is a white Virginian, appointed by Mr. Cleveland a few months ago. Afro-Americans have no representation in the diplomatic service at this time, and only one representative in the consular service, an Alabama otigé of Senator John T. Morgan. His name is Henry

The Society for the Recognition of the Brotherho of Man is an Engitsh cociety organized as the result of a visit of Miss Ida B. Wells of the New York Age staff year are. It has sixteen branches, located in England, Scotland, and Wales, and publishes a monthly magazine, called Fractratic, in London Mr. S. J. Celestine Edwards, a British west Indian negre, the General Secretary of the society, is editor. He also owns and edits

retary of the society, is editor. He also owns and edits a popular non-sectarian religious weekly called Lun. The objects of the society are as follows:

1. The Seciety for the Recognition of the Brotherhood of Mandeclares itself fundamentally opposed to the system of race separation, by which the despised members of a community are cut off from the social civil, and religious life of their fellow men.

2. It regards lynchings and other forms of lynching.

civit, and religious life of their fellow men.

2. It regards lynchings and other forms of brush injustice inflicted on the weaker communities of the
world as having their root in race prejudice, which is
d'rectly fostered by the estrangement and lack of sympathy consequent on race separation.

3. This Society for the Recognition of the Brotherhood of Man therefore requires its members to retrain
from all complicity in the system of race separation,
whether as individuals or by co-membership in organizations which tolerate and provide the anime.

izations which tolerate and provide the same.

During the past year the excisty has grown in moral and numerical strength in Great Britain, in consequence of which Miss Wells has returned to England upon invitation of the society, to spend four months during which she will visit all pertions of the United Kingdom. Miss Wells is a very forethic and logical apeaker, simplicity of diction and carnestness being the distinguishing elements of her oratory. She was pub-lisher of a paper, called free Seech at Memphis, but it was suppressed by the whites, who objected to the was suppressed by the whites, who objected to the freedom with which she expressed her sentiments by driving her away from Memphia she entered a larger field, and pleads her case in equity before a larger and mere sympathetic audience. Besides this English work she contributes to the New York Ladpend of and the Chicago Inter-Group articles on the race question from her point of view.

The 40.002 Afro-American voters of Indiana are a The second real trouble to the managers of both the societies parties in both of which they are largely represented. Like the white Booslers, they believe and act upon the dictum that "to the victors belong resented that "to the victors belong upon the dictum that "to the victors belong the spoils of office." When they are disappointed the spoils of office." When they are disappointed the spoils of office. in their expectations, as they often are, they lift up their roters and make a great deal of noise. Just more the black Democrats and the black Republicans appear to be in a discontented mood, and are threatening to ergenize and make it subphyrous for all parties. I dark ear it will all this it take it to usually clear. There have its balance of power as far as mere voles goes, but its balance wheel in the head which make yetes count assume to be insixting in the leadership. And this deficiency is not comfined to the bretthren in the state of Indiana alone; it apresses itself all over the country.

> Chalip's Awful Parti, From the Washington Entering Sic

"Cholly is worried almost to death," said

Willie Wibbles.
You don't say so!"
Yes-a-s. His health is twoubling him. You see, his valet sunt him out half dwessed the other lay."
Deah me!"
Yes a-s. Would you believe if, the stupid fellow fongot all about Cholly's cane and his cigawette, and it's almost certain that he'll take a fwightful sold!"

PAIDED BY SWO DETECTIVES WITH

Their Wespens of Service in Persending One of Their Pire Prinners, Who B-stated Arrest, to E-en the Dags Of, The latest thing in the criminal line in Willamsburgh is a thieven' resort protected by a pack of bloodhounds and mastiffs. This was discovered by the police on Wednesday night. When it was raided there was all the business that delights the readers of yellow-back novels. Detectives entered unexpectedly. Dogs rembed at them growling. Within the house were the alleged thieves. The two policemen pulled their revolvers as they entered and shouted, "Hands up!" They captured the in-

mates. Events on Long Island had been leading up to those arrests for several months. Farmers have complained that harnesses were stele from their barns. Occasionally a horse went with the barness. Apparently these thefre were the work of a well-organized gang. A farmer, whese name is not known, came to the Cedar street police station on Wednesday morning and told Capt. Kitzer that he had

morning and told Capt. Kitzer that he had traced the thieves to a tumble-down old frame house at 355 Starr street, and from what he saw he thought the police could make a big haul by raiding the place.

Ward Detectives Miller and Donion went out to see about it on Wednesday night. They drove to the number mentioned in a light buggr. The house was found to be just outside of the city limits, and in a very suitable place for men who didn't want to be on familiar terms with their neighbors.

A picket fence surrounds it, and, as the detectives entered the yard, three bloodhounds and five mastiffs came snocking sround to find out what they wanted. Donion and Miller didn't stop to make friends with the dogs. They prached open the door of the house and walked through to the kitchen. George Krauss, 45 years old, his two sons. Martin, aged 10, and Michael, aged 14, and his son-in-law William Riedel were in this room.

Throw up your hands? shouted the detectives. You are all under arrest. His dels showed fight. He called the dogs. They rushed into the room. With their revolvers the detectives persuaded Riedel to keep the dogs off. They marched their prisoners into another room, and just thes Charles Placed under arrest. These proceedings had attracted the attention of passers-by and a crowd collected in front of the house. Two men, who are be-

Since another room, and just these charles placed under arrest.

These proceedings had attracted the attention of passers by and a crowd collected in front of the house. Two men, who are believed to be members of the gang, now drove up in a buggy. When they learned that the police were in the house they turned around and drove away as fast as the horse could go, betective Miller had seen them, and, leaving Donion to guard the prisoners, he jumped into his bugg rand started in pursuit. Their horse was too last for him, and they escaped.

Miller drove to the police station and sent a squad of men to help Donion brins in the prisoners. The detectives found in the house eleven full sets of harness and two dozen broken sets. In a stable at 20 St. Nicholas avenue, owned by Krauss, they found soveral wagons and more harness, all of which are supposed to have been stolen. The prisoners refused to tell where they get the plunder.

When they were arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday complaints were made against them by Henry Petry of 218 Wyokoff avenue; Charles Schlatter, 34 St. Nicholas avenue; Charles Schlatter, 35 St. Nicholas avenue; Andrew Schleber, 261 Wyokoff avenue; Andr

The Crack Athletic Teams of the New York

An inter-city challenge gymnastic and athlette indoor contest has been arranged bethird street branch of this city and the Central Association of Brooklyn. The challenge came from Physical Director James H. McCurdy of the Twenty-third street branch. The contest will take place in the gymnasium of the Twen-ty-third street branch on May 12. The events will be free arm and calisthenic exercises. parallel bars, high horizontal bars, side horse, fence vault, high jump, and potato race. The Central team are the champions of Brooklyn. and the Twenty-third street team claim the championship of the New York city associa-

arranged a nevelentertainment for the evening of April 17. It will be a symnastic display in the Central gymnasium. Each branch in the city will send a team, and they will work for city will send a team, and they will work for ten minutes on a piece of apparatus and then give way to every other team in succession. Dr. Howe has arranged another attraction for the evening of May 5 at the Central gymnasium. It will be a basket ball tournament for the metropolitan Y. M. C. A. championship. Two of the strongest teams of the New York branches will play each other, and the winners will meet one of the two Brooklyn teams that play the same night. A banner will be awarded to the winner of the deciding game.

The committee in charge of the athletic department of the New York Y. M. C. A. are trying to interest the members in the grounds at Mott Haven and the boat house on the Harlem River. During the season of 1893 108 boat house and 122 ground tiexets were purebased

ing to interest the members in the grounds at Mott Haven and the boat house on the Harlem River. During the season of 1893 108 boat house and 122 ground tiexets were purchased by 172 i. M. C. A. men. The committee will be obliged to secure a larger attendance in order to successfully maintain these adjuncts to sesociation work. The boat house, which was soliown from its moorings by a recent storm, will be restored about April i.

The annual all-round gymnastic contest of the members of the East Eighty-sixth street branch will be held in the gymnastum to-merrow night. The events will be as follows: Calisthenics, parallel bars, side horse, flying rings, horizontal bars, pull-up, and rope climb, herery Saturday night the men at this branch hold a "gym" exhibition, and the young men of the neighborhood are invited to witness is free. Beaket ball is also played on these occasions. The harriers of the branch hold club runs every Saturday night. The branch individual bowling tournament commenced on March 1:1. Ten games are to be rolled by each man. The four men making the highest averages will receive prizes. Robert Gallagher has been appointed a member of the gymnasium leaders corrs of the branch. The members will be granted at the members will examine headers william based in charge of the department.

A baseball team will soon be organized at the Young Men's Institute. Just now the boys are playing basket ball. They practise on Wednesday nights and Naturday afternoons. Director Phillips has appointed as gymnasium leaders William Hitz, Gus Bohn, and Joseph Wolmer. The last series of athletic contests at the institute will be held on April 4.

The Turners who have aby assisted at the various Y.C. M. A. exhibitions in this city during the winter are: Fritz Dammin, first captain; the winter are: Fritz Dammin, first captain; the winter are: Fritz Dammin, first captain; The Twenty-sixth ward branch in Brooklyn has an active gymnasium membership. They will held several contests during April and May. The first will take pl

How the Kasahas Kill Wild Boars.

From the Chierry Indy Inter-Comm.

The capture of wild hogs was also formerly an exciting aport, and an old resident gave me in account of a chase which he had witnessed. The hunters are extremely fearless, courage being a native characteristic, although the people are generally peaceable. By informant stated that the hogs were seen at a distance and two or three men set up at once in pursuit of them. They took with them a piece of stour rope, and when, finally, one flores boar was brought to bay, he turned on the hunters and rushed at them with a flore display of tunks, his mouth wide open. Two of the men held the rope tant, the brute ran against it and they thrust it between his gaping laws winding it round and round his anout. This is the native method of killing hogs to this day.

A man wearing a 51 greenback note in place of a shamrook pinned to the lacel of his coat paraded North Broad street Saturday and attracted considerable attention. At Filbert street he encountered some acquaintances whom he saked into a near-by saicon and taking the note from his breast they all drank to the memory of St. Fatrick. Planing another greenback of the same denomination to the spot from which he had taken the first, he started out presumably to meet more friends. From the Phylodelph a R med.

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1806 LAUNDRY SOAP.